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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION**

In re EXTREME NETWORKS, INC.
SECURITIES LITIGATION

This Document Relates to:

All Actions.

Master File No. 5:15-cv-04883-BLF-SVK

**LEAD PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
FINAL APPROVAL OF CLASS
ACTION SETTLEMENT AND PLAN
OF ALLOCATION AND
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT
THEREOF**

Date: June 20, 2019 1:30 p.m.

Dept.: Courtroom 4, 5th Floor

Judge: Hon. Beth Labson Freeman

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NOTICE OF MOTION

TO: ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on June 20, 2019, at 1:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as it may be heard, Lead Plaintiff Arkansas Teacher Retirement System (“ATRS” or “Lead Plaintiff”), on behalf of itself and all members of the proposed Settlement Class, will move this Court for orders, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: (i) granting final approval of the proposed Settlement of the Action; and (ii) approving the proposed Plan of Allocation for the net proceeds of the Settlement.

This motion is supported by the following memorandum of points and authorities and the accompanying Declaration of Carol C. Villegas in Support of Lead Plaintiff’s Motion for Final Approval of Class Action Settlement and Plan of Allocation and Lead Counsel’s Motion for an Award of Attorneys’ Fees and Payment of Expenses, dated May 9, 2019 (“Villegas Declaration” or “Villegas Decl.”), and the exhibits attached thereto.¹

Proposed orders will be submitted with Lead Plaintiff’s reply submission on June 6, 2019, after the May 23, 2019 deadline for requesting exclusion or objecting has passed.

STATEMENT OF ISSUES TO BE DECIDED

1. Whether the Court should grant final approval to the proposed class action Settlement;
2. Whether the Court should finally certify the Settlement Class, for purposes of the Settlement; and
3. Whether the Court should approve the proposed Plan of Allocation for distributing the proceeds of the Settlement to eligible Settlement Class Members.

¹ The Villegas Declaration contains a detailed description of the allegations and claims, the procedural history of the Action, the risks faced by the Settlement Class in pursuing litigation, and the efforts that led to a settlement, among other matters. Citations to “¶” in this memorandum refer to paragraphs in the Villegas Declaration.

All exhibits referenced herein are annexed to the Villegas Declaration. For clarity, citations to exhibits that themselves have attached exhibits will be referenced as “Ex. ____ - ____.” The first numerical reference is to the designation of the entire exhibit attached to the Villegas Declaration and the second alphabetical reference is to the exhibit designation within the exhibit itself.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Lead Plaintiff Arkansas Teacher Retirement System through its counsel Labaton Sucharow LLP (“Labaton Sucharow” or “Lead Counsel”), respectfully submits this memorandum of points and authorities in support of its motion, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(e), requesting (i) final approval of the proposed settlement of the above-captioned class action (the “Settlement”); and (ii) approval of the proposed Plan of Allocation.²

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

As detailed in the Stipulation, Extreme Networks, Inc. (“Extreme” or the “Company”), and Charles W. Berger, Kenneth B. Arola, and John T. Kurtzweil (collectively, the “Individual Defendants,” and, together with Extreme, the “Defendants”) have agreed to pay \$7,000,000 in cash, to secure a settlement of the claims in the Action and related claims that could have been brought (“Released Claims”). The terms of the Settlement are set forth in the Stipulation, which was previously filed with the Court. ECF No. 156-1. This recovery is a favorable and reasonable result for the Settlement Class and avoids the substantial risks and expenses of continued litigation, including the risk of recovering less than the Settlement Amount, or nothing at all.

As described below and in the accompanying Villegas Declaration, the decision to settle was well-informed by more than two and a half years of hard-fought litigation that involved a comprehensive investigation; preparation of two detailed amended complaints; two rounds of briefing on Defendant's motions to dismiss the complaints; consultations with experts regarding loss causation and damages issues as well as executive compensation; and a hard-fought settlement process with experienced defense counsel and an experienced Mediator. *See generally* Villegas Decl. §§III-V.

Lead Plaintiff's consulting damages expert has estimated that maximum aggregate damages with respect to the claims that survived the Court's order granting in part and denying

² All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the meanings set forth in the Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement, dated as of November 30, 2018 (the “Stipulation,” ECF No. 156-1).

1 in part Defendants’ motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint (“MTD Order”) would range
 2 from approximately \$74 million to \$140 million, and could be as low as \$13 million if all of
 3 Defendants’ disaggregation arguments were credited. Against these benchmarks, the \$7 million
 4 Settlement, represents a recovery of approximately 5% to 54% of Lead Plaintiff’s consulting
 5 expert’s estimated damages for the claims surviving the motion to dismiss—a very favorable and
 6 reasonable recovery in light of the countervailing legal and factual arguments and litigation risks.
 7 ¶¶5, 56-58.

8 Accordingly, Lead Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court grant final approval of the
 9 Settlement. In addition, the Plan of Allocation, which was developed with the assistance of Lead
 10 Plaintiff’s consulting damages expert, is a fair and reasonable method for distributing the Net
 11 Settlement Fund and should also be approved by the Court.

12 **PRELIMINARY APPROVAL AND THE NOTICE PROGRAM**

13 On March 13, 2019, the Court entered an order preliminarily approving the Settlement
 14 and approving the proposed forms and methods of providing notice to the Settlement Class (the
 15 “Preliminary Approval Order”, ECF No. 167). Pursuant to and in compliance with the
 16 Preliminary Approval Order, through records maintained by Extreme’s transfer agent and
 17 information provided by brokerage firms and other nominees, beginning on March 27, 2019, the
 18 Court-appointed Claims Administrator Kurtzman Carson Consultants LLC (“KCC”), caused,
 19 among other things, the Notice and Claim Form (together, the “Notice Packet”) to be mailed by
 20 first-class mail to potential Settlement Class Members. *See* Declaration of Lance Cavallo
 21 Regarding (A) Mailing of the Notice and Claim Form; (B) Publication of Summary Notice; and
 22 (C) Report on Requests for Exclusion Received to Date, dated May 8, 2019, Ex. 2 at ¶¶2-7. A
 23 total of 27,710 Notice Packets have been mailed as of May 7, 2019. *Id.* at ¶7. On April 8, 2019,
 24 the Summary Notice was published in *Investor’s Business Daily* and was disseminated over the
 25 internet using *PR Newswire*. *Id.* at ¶8 and Exhibit B attached thereto. The Notice and Claim
 26 Form were also posted, for review and easy downloading, on the website established by KCC for
 27 purposes of this Settlement, as well as Labaton Sucharow’s website. *Id.* at ¶10.

1 The Notice described, *inter alia*, the claims asserted in the Action, the contentions of the
 2 Parties, the course of the litigation, the terms of the Settlement, the maximum amounts that
 3 would be sought in attorneys' fees and expenses, the Plan of Allocation, the right to object to the
 4 Settlement, and the right to seek to be excluded from the Settlement Class. *See generally* Ex. 2-
 5 A. The Notice also gave the deadlines for objecting, seeking exclusion, submitting claims, and
 6 advised potential Settlement Class Members of the scheduled Settlement Hearing before this
 7 Court. *Id.* To date, the Settlement Class's reaction to the proposed Settlement has been positive.
 8 While the deadline (May 23, 2019) for requesting exclusion or objecting to the Settlement has
 9 not yet passed, to date there have been no requests for exclusion, no objections to the proposed
 10 Settlement, and no objections to the Plan of Allocation.³

11 For all the following reasons, Lead Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court approve
 12 the proposed Settlement and Plan of Allocation, and finally certify the Settlement Class for
 13 purposes of the Settlement.

14 **ARGUMENT**

15 **I. THE PROPOSED SETTLEMENT IS FAIR, REASONABLE, AND ADEQUATE** 16 **UNDER THE APPLICABLE STANDARDS AND SHOULD BE APPROVED**

17 **A. The Standards for Final Approval of Class Action Settlements**

18 Strong judicial policy favors settlement of class actions. *Class Plaintiffs v. City of*
 19 *Seattle*, 955 F.2d 1268, 1276 (9th Cir. 1992). It is well established in the Ninth Circuit that
 20 "voluntary conciliation and settlement are the preferred means of dispute resolution." *Officers*
 21 *for Justice v. Civil Serv. Comm'r*, 688 F.2d 615, 625 (9th Cir. 1982). Indeed, "there is an
 22 overriding public interest in settling and quieting litigations," and this is "particularly true in
 23 class action suits." *Van Bronkhorst v. Safeco Corp.*, 529 F.2d 943, 950 (9th Cir. 1976). Class
 24 action suits readily lend themselves to compromise because of the difficulties of proof, the
 25 uncertainties of the outcome, and the typical length of the litigation. Settlements of complex
 26 cases such as this one greatly contribute to the efficient utilization of scarce judicial resources

27 ³ Should any objections or requests for exclusion be received, Lead Plaintiff will address
 28 them in its reply papers, which are due to be filed with the Court on June 6, 2019. The reply
 papers will also include information about the claims submitted.

1 and achieve the speedy resolution of claims. *See, e.g., Garner v. State Farm Mut. Auto Ins. Co.*,
 2 No. CV 08 1365 CW (EMC), 2010 WL 1687832, at *10 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 22, 2010) (“Settlement
 3 avoids the complexity, delay, risk and expense of continuing with the litigation and will produce
 4 a prompt, certain and substantial recovery for the Plaintiff class.”) (citation and internal
 5 quotation marks omitted).

6 Rule 23(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires judicial approval of the
 7 compromise of claims brought on a class basis. The standard for determining whether to grant
 8 final approval to a class action settlement is whether the proposed settlement is “fundamentally
 9 fair, adequate, and reasonable.” *In re Mego Fin. Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 213 F.3d 454, 458 (9th Cir.
 10 2000) (citing *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1026 (9th Cir. 1998)); *In re TracFone*
 11 *Unlimited Serv. Plan Litig.*, 112 F. Supp. 3d 993, 998 (N.D. Cal. 2015). In making this
 12 determination, courts in the Ninth Circuit consider and balance a number of factors, including:

13 (1) the strength of the plaintiffs’ case; (2) the risk, expense, complexity, and likely
 14 duration of further litigation; (3) the risk of maintaining class action status throughout the
 15 trial; (4) the amount offered in settlement; (5) the extent of discovery completed and the
 16 stage of the proceedings; (6) the experience and views of counsel; (7) the presence of a
 17 governmental participant; and (8) the reaction of the class members of the proposed
 18 settlement.

19 *See Churchill Vill. L.L.C. v. Gen. Elec.*, 361 F.3d 566, 575-76 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing *Hanlon*,
 20 150 F.3d at 1026); *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 625 (same). Not all of these factors will
 21 apply to every class action settlement and, under certain circumstances, one factor alone may
 22 prove determinative in finding sufficient grounds for court approval. *See Torrisi v. Tucson Elec.*
 23 *Power Co.*, 8 F.3d 1370, 1376 (9th Cir. 1993).

24 The determination of whether a settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable is committed
 25 to the Court’s sound discretion. *See Mego*, 213 F.3d at 458 (“Review of the district court’s
 26 decision to approve a class action settlement is extremely limited.”) (citing *Linney v. Cellular*
 27 *Alaska P’ship*, 151 F.3d 1234, 1238 (9th Cir. 1998)). In applying the pertinent factors, the Court
 28 need not reach conclusions about the merits of the case, in part because the Court will be called
 upon to decide the merits if the action proceeds. *See Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 625
 (“[T]he settlement or fairness hearing is not to be turned into a trial or rehearsal for trial on the

merits. . . . [I]t is the very uncertainty of outcome in litigation and avoidance of wasteful and expensive litigation that induce consensual settlements.”). The Court’s discretion in assessing the fairness of the settlement is also circumscribed by “the strong judicial policy that favors settlements, particularly where complex class action litigation is concerned.” *Linney v. Cellular Alaska P’ship*, 151 F.3d 1234, 1238 (9th Cir. 1988) (quoting *Officers for Justice*, 688 F.2d at 626); *Class Plaintiffs*, 955 F.2d at 1276 (same).

Additionally, pursuant to the recent amendments to Rule 23(e)(2), a court may approve a settlement as “fair, reasonable, and adequate” after considering the following four factors, most of which overlap with the factors considered by the Ninth Circuit:

- (A) whether the class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class;
- (B) whether the proposal was negotiated at arm’s length;
- (C) whether the relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account:
 - i. the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal;
 - ii. the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the method of processing class-member claims;
 - iii. the terms of any proposed ward of attorneys’ fees, including timing of payment; and
 - iv. any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3); and
- (D) whether the proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other.

For the reasons discussed herein, and in Lead Counsel’s Fee and Expense Application, the proposed Settlement meets the criteria set forth by the Ninth Circuit and the federal rules.

B. Application of the Ninth Circuit’s Factors Supports Final Approval of the Settlement

1. The Strength of Lead Plaintiff’s Case and the Risks Associated with Continued Litigation

To determine whether the proposed Settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate, the Court must balance the risks of continued litigation against the benefits afforded to class

members and the certainty of a recovery. *See Mego*, 213 F.3d at 458. Although Lead Plaintiff believes that the case against Defendants is strong, that confidence must be tempered by the fact that the Settlement is certain and that every case involves the risk of no recovery, particularly in a complex case such as the one at bar. There is no question that to prevail here, Lead Plaintiff would have confronted a number of significant legal and factual challenges—as highlighted by the Court’s decisions on Defendants’ two motions to dismiss. The principal risks are discussed below and in the Villegas Declaration, however Defendants would have continued to challenge the material falsity of each alleged misstatement and omission that survived the Court’s MTD Order and Defendants’ alleged scienter. As detailed below, Lead Plaintiff would have had to move for and argue, and the Court would need to rule on, class certification and summary judgment. There was no guarantee that the claims would survive these challenges, and, even if they did, how the Court’s rulings would affect the future prosecution of the claims.

(a) Risks Concerning Class Certification

At the time the Parties agreed to settle the Action, Lead Plaintiff had not yet moved for class certification. However, the discussions between the Parties indicated that the motion would lead to a difficult and contested “battle of the experts” due, in part, to the scope of the claims that survived Defendants’ second motion to dismiss. ¶¶49-53.

The MTD Order significantly trimmed the scope of the Action, finding actionable only: (i) certain general statements attributed to CEO Berger in press releases and investor conferences that Enterprise Resource Planning integration and other operational milestones in the integration of Enterasys were “on track” or “ahead of plan”; (ii) certain statements made by Berger about integration of the Sales organization; and (iii) certain statements made by former CFO Ken Arola regarding the integration of the two companies and the projected integration of the product portfolio and Sales and marketing teams. ¶50. Based on the surviving claims, Defendants and their expert(s) would likely have argued a lack of “price impact,” a complex attack on the presumption of reliance that counsel for Defendants have successfully pioneered in this district. *See, e.g., In re Finisar Corp. Sec. Litig.*, No. 5:11-CV-01252-EJD, 2017 WL 6026244, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 5, 2017), *reconsideration denied*, No. 5:11-CV-01252-EJD, 2018 WL 3472334

1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 18, 2018), and *leave to appeal denied sub nom., Oklahoma Firefighters Pension*
2 *& Ret. Sys. v. Finisar Corp.*, No. 18-80013, 2018 WL 3472714 (9th Cir. July 13, 2018). As part
3 of this attack at class certification, Defendants would have argued that when allegedly
4 misrepresenting these actionable topics, Extreme's stock price declined, and thus that there was
5 no "price impact." ¶50.

6 For example, Extreme's stock price declined following the press release and conference
7 call of February 5, 2014. As a result, Defendants would have argued that the allegedly false and
8 misleading statements on that day had no positive price impact, which they would argue is
9 required to invoke the presumption of reliance. As such, Lead Plaintiff's attempt to certify a
10 class of investors between February 5, 2014 and May 5, 2014, the date of the next challenged
11 statement, may have failed, removing thousands of trades from the Class Period and millions of
12 dollars in damages. Defendants would have attempted this "price impact" attack on each of the
13 days on which the allegedly false and misleading statements were made. ¶51.

14 In order to rebut Defendants' anticipated price impact attack, Lead Plaintiff would have
15 had to argue either that Defendants' alleged misstatements artificially maintained the prices of
16 Extreme common stock or that certain of Defendants' statements had a positive impact on
17 Extreme's securities on July 21, 2014 and October 29, 2014, two days on which there were
18 statistically significant price increases in Extreme's stock price and on which Defendants are
19 alleged to have made false and misleading statements the Court considered actionable. While
20 this argument would have aided Lead Plaintiff in its class certification arguments, it would also
21 have reduced damages by moving inflation from the start of the Class Period to later in the Class
22 Period, arguably reducing the amount of inflation per damaged share at different points
23 throughout the Class Period. ¶52.

24 In light of the above, there was no guarantee that the proposed class would be certified
25 and that certification could have been retained through summary judgment and trial. Indeed,
26 even if the class was certified, Defendants may have petitioned the Ninth Circuit pursuant to
27 Rule 23(f) for an interlocutory appeal. Such appeals can take many months or even over a year
28 to be resolved, and there was a risk that the Ninth Circuit may have reversed the Court's decision

1 on class certification. It was also not clear how the Court’s rulings in this regard would affect
 2 loss causation and damages or how the case would be presented to the jury. Ultimately, while
 3 Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel believe they would have advanced strong arguments in support
 4 of class certification and reliance, without negative price impact ramifications, they nonetheless
 5 acknowledge that Defendants’ arguments posed very credible threats to Lead Plaintiff’s ability to
 6 recover more than that offered by the Settlement. ¶53.

7 **(b) Loss Causation and Damages Challenges**

8 Another principal risk in continuing the litigation is the difficulty of proving loss
 9 causation and damages, even aside from the price impact arguments discussed above, which
 10 would have been hotly contested by Defendants, particularly at class certification and summary
 11 judgment, and would continue to be challenged in *Daubert* motions, at trial, in post-trial
 12 proceedings and appeals. To succeed at trial “a plaintiff [must] prove that the defendant’s
 13 misrepresentation (or other fraudulent conduct) proximately caused the plaintiff’s economic
 14 loss.” *Dura Pharms., Inc. v. Broudo*, 544 U.S. 336, 346 (2005).

15 As set forth in the Villegas Declaration, before the MTD Order, the Amended Complaint
 16 alleged a theory of causation and damages premised on three distinct categories (albeit all related
 17 to the merger) of allegedly false and misleading statements starting on September 12, 2013. ¶54.
 18 In ruling on Defendants’ motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint, however, the Court found
 19 only one category of false and misleading statements actionable and further dismissed certain
 20 sub-categories of statements relating to that category. The first false and misleading statement
 21 the Court found actionable occurred on February 5, 2014. Assuming the viability of all
 22 remaining categories of false and misleading statements, Lead Plaintiff’s causation and damages
 23 expert has estimated maximum aggregate damages following the MTD Order to be
 24 approximately \$140 million. However, if arguments necessary to counter Defendants’ likely
 25 price impact arguments at class certification and trial are taken into account, and Class Period
 26 gains on pre-Class Period purchases are netted from the recovery, as Defendants’ would have
 27 urged, maximum aggregate damages following the MTD Order decrease to approximately \$74
 28 million. These “aggregate” estimates still include the impact of arguably non-fraud related

1 disclosures on the corrective disclosure dates, which Defendants would argue need to be isolated
2 and removed. ¶56.

3 For example, on May 6, 2014, Defendants announced management changes, earnings,
4 and forward guidance. While Lead Plaintiff believes that evidence links the management
5 changes and the consensus revenue miss to sales force integration issues, the poor forward
6 guidance was publicly linked to non-integration related issues that were “largely the result of a
7 falloff in K-12 spending.” Based on these public statements, Defendants would have strenuously
8 argued that the entire price decline was driven by the Company’s poor forward guidance (and not
9 merger issues) and, thus, that Lead Plaintiff and the class suffered no recoverable damages on
10 this day. Taking into account arguments necessary to counter Defendants’ likely price impact
11 arguments at class certification and netting pre-Class Period gains, maximum aggregate damages
12 under this possible scenario are approximately \$36 million. ¶57. Under this damages scenario,
13 the Settlement represents 19% of the maximum recoverable damages. ¶5.

14 Further, on April 9, 2015, Extreme pre-announced lowered guidance for the March
15 quarter and announced the departure of Jeff White, the Company’s Chief Revenue Officer. As
16 with the May 6, 2014, disclosure, Defendants would have strenuously argued that the entire price
17 decline was driven by the Company’s poor forward guidance and, thus, that Lead Plaintiff and
18 the class suffered no recoverable damages on this day. Taking into account this scenario and the
19 May 6 one discussed above, arguments necessary to counter Defendants’ likely price impact
20 arguments at class certification, and netting pre-Class Period gains, maximum aggregate
21 damages could decrease to just \$13 million. ¶58. Under this damages scenario, the Settlement
22 represents 54% of the maximum recoverable damages. ¶5.

23 As illustrated above, there was a very real risk that Lead Plaintiff would be unable to
24 counter at summary judgment, or trial, that a substantial portion of the declines on certain of the
25 alleged disclosure dates were attributable to the alleged fraud. There was also substantial
26 uncertainty surrounding Lead Plaintiff’s expert’s ability to isolate the proportion of the stock
27 price declines on the corrective disclosure dates attributable specifically to the alleged fraud.
28 These challenges were further complicated by the Court’s MTD Order, which found actionable

1 only certain categories of integration statements but not others. For example, the Court found
 2 inactionable statements that the integration would cause “no disruption” to customers but found
 3 actionable statements that the sales force integration was “complete.” ECF No. 130 at 20. Lead
 4 Plaintiff was thus faced with the difficult task of separating out the impact of interrelated
 5 statements about the integration on the corrective disclosure dates. ¶59.

6 Because of such challenges, Lead Plaintiff’s proposed damages methodology would have
 7 come under sustained attack by Defendants, and issues relating to damages would likely have
 8 come down, at best, to an inherently unpredictable and hotly disputed “battle of the experts”
 9 where it would be impossible to predict with any certainty which arguments would find favor
 10 with a jury. *See, e.g., Nguyen v. Radiant Pharms. Corp.*, No. SACV 11-00406 DOC (MLGx),
 11 2014 WL 1802293, at *2 (C.D. Cal. May 6, 2014) (approving settlement in securities case where
 12 “[p]roving and calculating damages required a complex analysis, requiring the jury to parse
 13 divergent positions of expert witnesses in a complex area of the law” and “[t]he outcome of that
 14 analysis is inherently difficult to predict and risky”) (citation omitted); *In re Warner Commc’ns*
 15 *Sec. Litig.*, 618 F. Supp. 735, 744, 745 (S.D.N.Y. 1985) (approving settlement where “it is
 16 virtually impossible to predict with any certainty which testimony would be credited, and
 17 ultimately, which damages would be found to have been caused by actionable, rather than the
 18 myriad nonactionable factors such as general market conditions”), *aff’d*, 798 F.2d 35 (2d Cir.
 19 1986). The outcome could well have depended on whose testifying expert the jury believed or
 20 even whether the jury was able to sufficiently parse through the complex economic theories used
 21 by the experts.

22 2. The Complexity, Expense, and Likely Duration of Further Litigation

23 Final approval is also supported by the complexity, expense, and likely duration of
 24 continued litigation. *See Torrissi*, 8 F.3d at 1376 (“the cost, complexity and time of fully
 25 litigating the case all suggest that this settlement was fair”). “Generally, unless the settlement is
 26 clearly inadequate, its acceptance and approval are preferable to lengthy and expensive litigation
 27 with uncertain results.” *In re LinkedIn User Privacy Litig.*, 309 F.R.D. 573, 587 (N.D. Cal.
 28 2015) (citation omitted).

Here, the litigation raised difficult legal and factual issues that required creativity and sophisticated analysis. The complexity, expense, and duration of preparing and trying the case before a jury, subsequent post-trial motion practice, and a likely appeal of the Court's rulings on class certification, summary judgment, post-trial motions, and a jury verdict would be significant. Barring a settlement, there is no question that this case would be litigated for years, taking a considerable amount of court time and costing millions of additional dollars, with the possibility that the end result would be no better for the class, and might be worse. *See Destefano v. Zynga Inc.*, No. 12-04007-JSC, 2016 WL 537946, at *10 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 11, 2016) ("continuing litigation would not only be costly – representing expenses that would take away from any ultimate classwide recovery – but would also delay resolution and recovery for Settlement Class Members"); *cf. Glickenhau & Co., v. Household Int'l, Inc.*, 787 F.3d 408 (7th Cir. 2015) (reversing and remanding jury verdict of \$2.46 billion after 13 years of litigation on loss causation grounds and error in jury instruction under *Janus Capital Grp., Inc. v. First Derivative Traders*, 564 U.S. 135 (2011)).

Importantly, there was no road-map for Lead Counsel to follow in this Action as neither the SEC nor the Department of Justice brought any proceedings against Defendants.

The Settlement, therefore, provides sizeable and tangible relief to the Settlement Class now, without subjecting Settlement Class Members to the risks, duration, and expense of continuing litigation. This factor weighs strongly in favor of final approval of the Settlement.

3. The Risk of Maintaining Class-Action Status Through Trial

While Lead Plaintiff believes its yet-to-be-filed motion for class certification would be successful, it is likely that Defendants would have vigorously contested such motion, as detailed above, with the outcome of such a contested motion far from certain. Even if Lead Plaintiff prevailed, it is likely that Defendants would have filed a Rule 23(f) petition for an interlocutory appeal of the decision. Even if Lead Plaintiff defeated Defendants' Rule 23(f) petition, under Rule 23(c)(1)(C), a Court's prior grant of certification "may be altered or amended before final judgment." Accordingly, there was an ongoing risk that the Settlement Class could be decertified or modified if the litigation were to continue. *See In re Omnivision Techs., Inc.*, 559

1 F. Supp. 2d 1036, 1041 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (noting that even if a class is certified, “there is no
 2 guarantee the certification would survive through trial, as Defendants might have sought
 3 decertification or modification of the class”). Thus, the risk of failing to maintain class
 4 certification through trial favors approval of the Settlement.

5 **4. The Amount Offered in the Settlement**

6 In evaluating the fairness of a settlement, a fundamental question is how the value of the
 7 settlement compares to the amount the class potentially could recover at trial, discounted for risk,
 8 delay, and expense. Thus, “[i]t is well-settled law that a cash settlement amounting to only a
 9 fraction of the potential recovery does not per se render the settlement inadequate or unfair.”
 10 *Mego*, 213 F.3d at 459 (citation omitted). Indeed, “[t]here is a range of reasonableness with
 11 respect to a settlement – a range which recognizes the uncertainties of law and fact in any
 12 particular case and the concomitant risks and costs necessarily inherent in taking any litigation to
 13 completion[.]...” *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Visa U.S.A. Inc.*, 396 F.3d 96, 119 (2d Cir. 2005).

14 The proposed \$7 million Settlement is well within the range of reasonableness in light of
 15 the potential recovery at trial and the risks of continued litigation. As noted above, Lead
 16 Plaintiff’s damages expert has estimated that if liability were to be established with respect to all
 17 of the claims that survived Defendants’ motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint, the
 18 maximum aggregate damages recoverable at trial would be approximately between \$74 million
 19 and \$140 million, and maybe as low as \$36 million or \$13 million if Defendants’ disaggregation
 20 arguments were credited. ¶¶56-58. As a percentage of these estimates, the \$7 million Settlement
 21 represents a recovery of approximately 5% to 54%. ¶5.

22 Before the MTD Order, the Amended Complaint alleged a theory of causation and
 23 damages premised on three distinct categories of allegedly false and misleading statements
 24 starting on September 12, 2013. Lead Plaintiff’s causation and damages expert has estimated
 25 maximum aggregate damages under these original theories of liability, and the longer Class
 26 Period, to be between approximately \$121 million to \$242 million. ¶¶54-55. These aggregate
 27 estimates, however, also include the impact of purportedly non-fraud related disclosures on the
 28 corrective disclosure dates which, Defendants would of course argue, would need to be isolated

1 and removed. *Id.* Against these benchmarks, the Settlement recovers approximately 3% to 6%
 2 of aggregated damages – however, these percentages certainly would have increased, to the
 3 extent damages would need to be disaggregated. *See* Villegas Decl. fn. 6.

4 Since the passage of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PSLRA”),
 5 courts have approved settlements that recovered a similar, or smaller, percentage of maximum
 6 damages. *See, e.g., McPhail v. First Command Fin. Planning, Inc.*, No. 05cv179-IEG- JMA,
 7 2009 WL 839841, at *5 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 30, 2009) (finding a \$12 million settlement recovering
 8 7% of estimated damages was fair and adequate); *Omnivision*, 559 F. Supp. 2d at 1042
 9 (\$13.75 million settlement yielding 6% of potential damages after deducting fees and costs was
 10 “higher than the median percentage of investor losses recovered in recent shareholder class
 11 action settlements”) (citation omitted); *Int’l Bhd. of Elec. Workers Local 697 Pension Fund v.*
 12 *Int’l Game Tech., Inc.*, No. 3:09-cv-00419-MMD-WGC, 2012 WL 5199742, at *3 (D. Nev. Oct.
 13 19, 2012) (approving \$12.5 million settlement recovering about 3.5% of the maximum damages
 14 that plaintiffs believe could be recovered at trial and noting that the amount is within the median
 15 recovery in securities class actions settled in the last few years).

16 The Settlement also presents a favorable recovery considering that, over the past ten
 17 years, median securities settlement values have ranged from \$6 million to \$13 million. *See* S.
 18 Boettrich & S. Starykh, *Recent Trends in Securities Class Action Litigation: 2018 Full-Year*
 19 *Review* (NERA Jan. 29, 2019), at 30, Ex. 7.

20 Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the Settlement is a favorable result that falls
 21 well within the range of reasonableness.

22 **5. The Extent of Discovery Completed and the Stage of the Proceedings**

23 The stage of the proceedings and the amount of discovery completed are also factors
 24 courts consider in determining the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of a settlement. *See*
 25 *Mego*, 213 F.3d at 459. This factor weighs in favor of approval of the Settlement.

26 At the time the Parties agreed to settle, Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel had vigorously
 27 litigated the Action and had a well-founded and realistic understanding of the strengths and
 28 weaknesses of the claims and defenses asserted. The Action has been hotly contested from its

1 inception, more than two and a half years ago. As a result, Lead Plaintiff's and Lead Counsel's
2 knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses of the claims alleged and the stage of the
3 proceedings are more than adequate to support the Settlement. This knowledge is based on,
4 among other things, Lead Counsel's investigation before filing *two* comprehensive consolidated
5 amended complaints, including the review and analysis of witness accounts; the briefing and
6 orders on Defendants' two motions to dismiss; consultations with experts on damages and
7 executive compensation; review and analysis of approximately 1,270 pages of core documents
8 produced by Defendants in connection with the mediation; and extensive settlement negotiations,
9 including an all-day mediation session where the Parties' claims and defenses were fully vetted,
10 preceded by the exchange of detailed mediation statements. *See* Villegas Decl. §§III-V.

11 In particular, Lead Counsel conducted an extensive review of publicly available
12 information before filing the complaints, including documents filed publicly by the Company
13 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; press releases, news articles, analyst reports,
14 and other publicly available information and data concerning the Company and the Individual
15 Defendants, as well as consultations with experts. ¶17. In connection with the operative
16 Amended Complaint, following the Court's order dismissing the Consolidated Complaint, Lead
17 Counsel expanded its investigation by contacting additional confidential witnesses and
18 consulting with an expert in the field of executive compensation. ¶¶25-27.

19 Lead Plaintiff served document requests on Defendants and the Parties engaged in an
20 extensive meet and confer process on the scope of production, including search terms and
21 electronically stored information, and agreed to a protective order that would govern the Parties'
22 disclosures in the Action. The Parties agreed to a resolution before formal document production
23 was made, however, approximately 1,270 documents were produced prior to the Mediation.
24 ¶¶33, 36.

25 In sum, Lead Plaintiff had a firm understanding of the likelihood of success and the
26 potential recovery at trial at the time the Settlement was entered into. *Zynga*, 2016 WL 537946,
27 at *12 (noting that the extent of discovery completed and stage of proceedings supports final
28 approval of settlement where plaintiffs engaged in a pre-filing investigation, opposed defendants'

1 motions to dismiss and a motion for reconsideration, worked with consultants, propounded and
 2 responded to some discovery, and prepared and participated in mediation session); *Eisen v.*
 3 *Porsche Cars N. Am., Inc.*, No. 2:11-cv-09405-CAS-FFMx, 2014 WL 439006, at *4 (C.D. Cal.
 4 Jan. 30, 2014) (approving settlement where record established that “all counsel had ample
 5 information and opportunity to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their claims and
 6 defenses”); *Redwen v. Sino Clean Energy, Inc.*, No. 11-3936, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 100275, at
 7 *22 (C.D. Cal. July 9, 2013) (settlement approved when, as here, “the parties have spent a
 8 significant amount of time considering the issues and facts in this case and are in a position to
 9 determine whether settlement is a viable alternative”). This factor supports final approval of the
 10 Settlement.

11 **6. The Experience and Views of Counsel**

12 Experienced counsel, negotiating at arm’s-length, have weighed the factors discussed
 13 above and endorse the Settlement. As the Ninth Circuit observed in *Rodriguez v. West*
 14 *Publishing Corporation*, “[t]his circuit has long deferred to the private consensual decision of the
 15 parties” and their counsel in settling an action. 563 F.3d 948, 965 (9th Cir. 2009). The views of
 16 the attorneys actively conducting the litigation and who are most closely acquainted with the
 17 facts of the underlying litigation, are entitled to “great weight.” *Nat’l Rural Telecomm. Coop. v.*
 18 *DirectTV, Inc.*, 221 F.R.D. 523, 528 (C.D. Cal. 2004); *see also Zynga*, 2016 WL 537946, at *13
 19 (“A district court is entitled to give consideration to the opinion of competent counsel that the
 20 settlement is fair, reasonable, and adequate.”) (internal quotation omitted).

21 Lead Counsel firmly believes that the Settlement is fair, adequate, and reasonable, and
 22 particularly so in view of the risks, burdens, and expense of continued litigation. Further, it is
 23 respectfully submitted that Lead Counsel is experienced and able in this area of practice (*see* Ex.
 24 3-D) and “[t]here is nothing to counter the presumption that Lead Counsel’s recommendation is
 25 reasonable.” *Omnivision*, 559 F. Supp. 2d at 1043. Accordingly, this factor strongly favors
 26 approval of the Settlement.

1 **7. The Presence of a Governmental Participant**

2 With respect to the seventh factor, there was no governmental proceeding that assisted
3 with the investigation or prosecution of the Action – no “roadmap” to be followed, or criminal
4 convictions that have aided Lead Plaintiff in proving elements of the case, like loss causation,
5 materiality, and scienter. Accordingly, this factor supports approval of the Settlement.

6 **8. Reaction of the Settlement Class to Date**

7 As discussed above, pursuant to this Court’s Preliminary Approval Order, the Court-
8 approved Notice and Claim Form were mailed to potential Settlement Class Members who could
9 be identified with reasonable effort. *See* Ex. 2 at ¶¶2-7. The Summary Notice was published in
10 *Investor’s Business Daily* on April 8, 2019 and transmitted over the internet using *PRNewswire*
11 on April 8, 2019. *Id.* at ¶8. Additionally, the Stipulation, Notice, Claim Form, and Preliminary
12 Approval Order, among other documents, were posted to the website dedicated to the Settlement
13 (*id.* at ¶10), as well as Labaton Sucharow’s website.

14 The Notice advised the Settlement Class of the terms of the Settlement, the Plan of
15 Allocation, and the maximum amount of Lead Counsel’s request for an award of attorneys’ fees
16 and expenses, as well as the procedure and deadline for filing objections and opting out of the
17 Settlement Class. *See generally* Ex. 2-A. The Notice also stated that the motions in support of
18 approval of the Settlement and the request for attorneys’ fees and expenses would be filed with
19 the Court no later than May 9, 2019, and be available to the public through the website, Lead
20 Counsel’s website, request to the Claims Administrator, the Clerk’s Office, or PACER. Ex. 2-A
21 at ¶42.

22 The Ninth Circuit has held that notice must be “reasonably calculated, under all the
23 circumstances, to apprise interested parties of the pendency of the action and afford them an
24 opportunity to present their objections.” *Mendoza v. Tucson Sch. Dist. No. 1*, 623 F.2d 1338,
25 1351 (9th Cir. 1980) (citation omitted). The Ninth Circuit has also ruled that the objection
26 deadline should fall after motions in support of approval and attorneys’ fees and expenses have
27 been filed. *See, e.g., In re Mercury Interactive Corp. Sec. Litig.*, 618 F.3d 988 (9th Cir. 2010)
28 (requiring that fee motion be made available to the class before the deadline for objecting to the

1 fee). Lead Plaintiff respectfully submits that the notice program utilized here readily meets these
2 standards.

3 To date, 27,710 Notice Packets have been mailed to potential Settlement Class Members
4 and nominees. Ex. 2 at ¶7. While the objection/exclusion deadline – May 23, 2019 – has not yet
5 passed, to date, no objections and no exclusion requests, have been received. ¶45; Ex. 2 at ¶11.

6 **C. Application of the Factors Identified in the Amendments to Rule 23 Supports**
7 **Approval of the Settlement as Fair, Reasonable, and Adequate**

8 The proposed Settlement also meets the criteria set forth in the recent amendments to
9 Rule 23(e)(2), most of which are covered by the Ninth Circuit factors discussed above.

10 **1. Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel Have Adequately**
Represented the Settlement Class

11 It is respectfully submitted that Lead Plaintiff and Lead Counsel have adequately
12 represented the Settlement Class. As set forth in the previously filed motion for preliminary
13 approval, Lead Plaintiff, like all other members of the Settlement Class, acquired shares of
14 Extreme publicly-traded common stock during the Class Period, and was subject to the same
15 allegedly untrue statements and omissions as all Settlement Class Members. Thus, the claims of
16 Lead Plaintiff and the Settlement Class would prevail or fail in unison, and the common
17 objective of maximizing recovery from Defendants aligns the interests of Lead Plaintiff and all
18 members of the Settlement Class. *See* ECF No. 155.

19 Lead Plaintiff has participated in the litigation, conferred with counsel, attended a court
20 hearing, and with an informed understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the claims,
21 supports the Settlement. *See* Ex. 1 at ¶¶4-6.

22 Additionally, throughout the Action, Lead Plaintiff had the benefit of the advice of
23 knowledgeable counsel well-versed in shareholder class action litigation and securities fraud
24 cases. Labaton Sucharow is among the most experienced and skilled firms in the securities
25 litigation field, and has a long and successful track record in such cases. *See* Ex. 3-D.

26 This factor clearly supports approval of the Settlement.
27
28

1 **2. The Settlement Is the Result of Arm’s-Length Negotiations**

2 As discussed above, the Settlement was reached after arm’s-length negotiations between
3 counsel and overseen by an experienced mediator. This factor clearly supports approval of the
4 Settlement.

5 **3. The Relief Provided to the Settlement Class Is Adequate
6 and the Settlement Treats Class Members Equitably
 Relative to Each Other**

7 Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(i) which requires that “the relief provided for the class is adequate,
8 taking into account the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal,” has been discussed above.

9 Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(ii) considers whether the relief is adequate, taking into account the
10 “effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, including the method of
11 processing class-member claims.” As set forth below in Section II, discussing the proposed Plan
12 of Allocation, the proceeds of the Settlement will be distributed to Settlement Class Members
13 who submit valid and timely claims. Using the formulas of the Plan of Allocation, the Claims
14 Administrator will calculate claimants’ Recognized Claims using the transactional information
15 provided by claimants in their Claim Forms, which can be mailed to the Claims Administrator,
16 submitted online using the settlement website, or, for large investors, with hundreds of
17 transactions, submitted via e-mail to the Claims Administrator’s electronic filing team. Lead
18 Plaintiff’s claim will be calculated the same way. Because most securities are held in “street
19 name” by the brokers that buy them on behalf of clients, the Claims Administrator, Lead
20 Counsel, and Defendants do not have Settlement Class Members’ transactional data and a claims
21 process is required. Because the Settlement does not recover 100% of alleged damages, the
22 Claims Administrator will determine each eligible claimant’s *pro rata* share of the Net
23 Settlement Fund based upon each claimant’s total “Recognized Claim” compared to the
24 aggregate Recognized Claims of all eligible claimants.

25 Once the Claims Administrator has processed all submitted claims, notified claimants of
26 deficiencies or ineligibility, processed responses, and made claim determinations, distributions
27 will be made to eligible claimants using PayPal (for all payments below \$10.00 and for payments
28 between \$10.00 and \$100.00 for those who elect this option) and checks.

1 After an initial distribution of the Net Settlement Fund, if there is any balance remaining
 2 in the Net Settlement Fund (whether by reason of tax refunds, uncashed checks or otherwise),
 3 after at least six (6) months from the date of initial distribution, Lead Counsel will, if feasible
 4 and economical, re-distribute the balance among eligible claimants who have cashed their
 5 checks. These re-distributions will be repeated until the balance in the Net Settlement Fund is no
 6 longer feasible to distribute. *See* Stipulation ¶26. Any balance that still remains in the Net
 7 Settlement Fund after re-distribution(s), which is not feasible or economical to reallocate, after
 8 payment of any outstanding Notice and Administration Expenses or Taxes, if any, will be
 9 contributed to the Consumer Federation of America, a non-sectarian, not for profit charitable
 10 organization serving the public interest that is not affiliated with Lead Plaintiff or Lead Counsel,
 11 upon authorization by the Court.⁴

12 The terms of any proposed award of attorneys' fees (Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(iii)), are discussed
 13 in Lead Counsel's accompanying Fee and Expense Application. Lead Counsel seeks an award
 14 of attorneys' fees and expenses pursuant to the common fund doctrine and the request is fully
 15 within the discretion of the Court, was not negotiated with Defendants, and is separate from the
 16 Settlement. Any fees and expenses that are awarded by the Court are payable upon award.

17 Finally, Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(iv) asks the Court to consider the fairness of the proposed
 18 Settlement in light of any agreement required to be identified under Rule 23(e)(3). Here, the
 19 only agreements made by the Parties in connection with the Settlement are the Term Sheet, the
 20 Stipulation, and the confidential Supplemental Agreement concerning the circumstances under
 21

22 ⁴ Consumer Federation of America (CFA) is a non-profit, consumer advocacy organization
 23 established in 1968 to advance consumer interests through policy research, advocacy, and
 24 education before the judiciary, Congress, the White House, federal and state regulatory agencies,
 25 and state legislatures. *See generally* www.consumerfed.org. With respect to victims of financial
 26 fraud, CFA has an Investor Protection program that works nationwide to promote consumer-
 27 oriented policies that safeguard investors against fraud through: (i) the development of
 28 educational material for investors; (ii) drafting policies and legislation; (iii) and providing
 testimony and comments on legislation and regulations. *See*
www.consumerfed.org/issues/investor-protection. CFA has been approved as a *cy pres*
 beneficiary in several securities cases in California, including *In re Intuitive Surgical Sec. Litig.*,
 Case No. 5:13-cv-01920-EJD (N.D. Cal.), *In re Vocera Commc'ns, Inc. Sec. Litig.*, No. 13-CV-
 03567-EMC (N.D. Cal.) and *In re Broadcom Corp. Sec. Litig.*, No. 01-CV-00275-MLR (C.D.
 Cal.).

1 which Defendants may terminate the Settlement based upon the number of exclusion requests.
 2 See Stipulation ¶40. It is standard to keep such agreements confidential so that a large investor,
 3 or a group of investors, cannot intentionally try to leverage a better recovery for themselves by
 4 threatening to opt out, at the expense of the class.⁵

5 * * *

6 In sum, each of the relevant factors for considering approval of a class action settlement
 7 fully supports a finding that the Settlement here is fair, reasonable, and adequate.

8
 9 **II. THE PLAN OF ALLOCATION IS FAIR, ADEQUATE, AND REASONABLE**
 10 **AND SHOULD BE APPROVED**

11 The standard for approval of a plan of allocation in a class action under Rule 23 of the
 12 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is the same as the standard applicable to the settlement as a
 13 whole – the plan must be fair, reasonable, and adequate. *Class Plaintiffs*, 955 F.2d at 1284;
 14 *Omnivision*, 559 F. Supp. 2d at 1045. An allocation formula need only have a reasonable basis,
 15 particularly if recommended by experienced class counsel. *In re Heritage Bond Litig.*, No. 02-
 16 ML-1475, 2005 WL 1594403, at *11 (C.D. Cal. June 10, 2005).

17 Here, Lead Plaintiff’s consulting damages expert prepared the Plan of Allocation after
 18 careful consideration of Lead Plaintiff’s theories of liability and damages under the Exchange
 19 Act. ¶62. The Plan of Allocation was fully described in the Notice and, to date, there has been
 20 no objection to the proposed plan. See Ex. 2-A at 8-12.

21 “[A] plan of allocation . . . fairly treats class members by awarding a pro rata share to
 22 every Authorized Claimant, even as it sensibly makes interclass distinctions based upon, inter
 23 alia, the relative strengths and weaknesses of class members’ individual claims and the timing of
 24 purchases of the securities at issue.” *Redwen*, No. 11-3936, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 100275, at
 25 *29 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Here, the Plan of Allocation provides for
 26 distribution of the Net Settlement Fund among Authorized Claimants on a *pro rata* basis based

27
 28 ⁵ Rule 23(e)(2)(D), whether the proposal treats class members equitably with respect to
 each other has been discussed and is addressed in Section II below.

on “Recognized Loss” formulas tied to liability and damages. These formulas consider the amount of alleged artificial inflation (or deflation for put options) in the prices of Extreme publicly traded common stock and call options, as quantified by the consulting damages expert. This analysis entailed studying the price declines associated with Extreme’s allegedly corrective disclosures, adjusted to eliminate the effects attributable to general market or industry conditions. In this respect, an inflation table was created as part of the Plan of Allocation and reported in the Notice. Shares purchased before February 5, 2014 and held through this disclosure will be valued using 20% of the alleged artificial inflation, given the Court’s dismissal of these claims. ¶63.

Accordingly, for all of the reasons set forth herein and in the Villegas Declaration, it is respectfully submitted that the Plan of Allocation is fair, reasonable and adequate and should be approved, and that the Settlement satisfies the proposed approval criteria set forth in Rule 23(e)(2)(C)(ii).

III. THE COURT SHOULD GRANT FINAL CERTIFICATION OF THE SETTLEMENT CLASS

The Court previously granted preliminary certification to the Settlement Class under Rules 23(a) and (b)(3). *See* Preliminary Approval Order at ¶3. Because nothing has occurred since then to cast doubt on the propriety of class certification for settlement purposes, and no objections have been received to date, the Court should grant final class certification.

CONCLUSION

For all the foregoing reasons, Lead Plaintiff respectfully requests that the Court: (i) grant final approval of the Settlement; (ii) finally certify the Settlement Class, for settlement purposes only; and (iii) approve the Plan of Allocation as fair, reasonable, and adequate.

Dated: May 9, 2019

LABATON SUCHAROW LLP

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 9, 2019, I authorized the electronic filing of the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the e-mail addresses denoted on the attached Electronic Mail Notice List.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on May 9, 2019

/s/ Carol C. Villegas
CAROL C. VILLEGAS

Electronic Mail Notice List**Mailing Information for a Case 5:15-cv-04883-BLF*****Hong v. Extreme Networks, Inc. et al.*****Electronic Mail Notice List**

The following are those who are currently on the list to receive e-mail notices for this case.

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15 **Manual Notice List**

16 The following is the list of attorneys who are **not** on the list to receive e-mail notices for this case
(who therefore require manual noticing).

- 17 • (No manual recipients)